

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1808.

[No. 2058.]

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
particulars of which will be expressed in
bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
purchased at the Vendue Store, on limitation
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to The Printer.

December 22.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

as received by the ship William and John,
from Liverpool.

FALL GOODS.

October 24.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-
ing a house. To one of good character, libe-
ral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-
ter.

Sept. 9.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plan-
tation work, one other as a striker to a smith
and one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply
unless such as can be well recommended. Ap-
ply to

John Gadsby.

November 24.

CHOICE COGNAC BRANDY,

8 hds. West-India Rum,

to gr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,

16 casks Rice,

15 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

TO RENT,

and possession given, on the 14th of Novem-
ber next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia streets,

now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For

terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENSALE, living

next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

dtf

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,

10 bags green Coffee

15 hogheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,

Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12.

d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Tenerife

5 do. Malaga

5 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

2 do. first quality molasses

5 do. green copperas

5 do. alum

5 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

3 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

family use on hand—with a number of other

goods—all of which he will sell low on his

terms.

Dec. 31

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his serv-
ice to the public, and will at all times be ready
to make advances on deposits—or to procure
cash for good paper.—The strictest delicacy
and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, Broker.

Dec 23

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of
age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19.

WANTED,

A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to
take freight to Boston.

APPLY TO

Lawrason and Fowle.

December 14.

Public Sale.

BY Virtue of a deed of trust, from George Par-
ker, to the Subscriber, for the purpose of se-
curing the payment of a sum of Money there-
in mentioned to William Fitzhugh esq.

Will be sold at Public Sale on
the premises for cash, on WEDNESDAY
the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in
the forenoon:

A handsome, two story Frame
House and the Lot whereon it stands, situa-
ted in a very desirable part of the Town on
the north side of King-Street opposite to Mr
Wm. Rhodes;

Amos Alexander.

Dec. 23.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on
MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808,
if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to
the last will and testament of Thomas Lud-
well Lee, Esq. of Cotton, (if not previously
disposed of at private sale, of which due no-
tice will be given—

All the residue of

His Berry-Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing
three hundred acres or thereabouts. A con-
siderable part of this land is excellent mead-
ow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and
the remainder is represented to be good farm-
ing land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money,
the balance in equal payments in twelve and
eighteen months.—A title will be made when
all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,

For FANNY LEE, Executrix of

Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 23.

dtf

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth

OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MON-
DAY, the first day of next February, in
the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house
formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT,
deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of
GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said
goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of
from forty to one hundred dollars amount in
each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on
one half of the purchase and fifteen months
on the balance, the purchaser to give bond
(to carry interest from the date if not punctu-
ally paid) and approved security before the
goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from
day to day until the whole are sold.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the
firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES
MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and
CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby no-
tified and requested to come forward without
delay and settle their respective accounts, and
pay off the same to the subscriber, who is ful-
ly authorised and empowered by JOHN M.
MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the a-
foresaid firms, to settle and receive all such
debts; otherwise I shall be under the neces-
sity of bringing suits against every person ow-
ing anything to said firms immediately, who
fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said
firms will please to forward them to me as
soon as convenient.

John Linton,

Attorney in fact for JOHN

M. MUSCHETT.

Dumfries,

Dec. 9, [17]

dtf

To be Hired

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

TWO NEGRO MEN, the one an excel-
lent house servant and carriage driver,
the other a blacksmith.—Apply to the Prin-
ter.

December 30.

dtot

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quali-
ty CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire for the ensuing year, twen-
ty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be em-
ployed on the Little River Turnpike Road.—
Good usage, liberal wages, and punctual pay-
ment may be relied on.

R. Ratcliffe,

Agent for L. R. T. Company.

December 30.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and

bls. various qualities

Leat and Lump do. in bbls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial

Old Hyson

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Port

Madeira

Claret

Sherry

Lisbon and

Malaga

Cognac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica

Windward Island and

New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-

co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,

Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,

Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havana Ho-

ney.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family

use.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Gothen Cheese 1st quality

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and cask,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell

low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the

Public, and more especially to

American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom

this new establishment is adapted) that L'Or-

acle, a French and English Gazette, printed

three times a week, in Charleston, South-

Carolina, will be published daily on the first

of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-

ice and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,

and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very benefi-

cial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French

or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin,

who is on his way from here to New-York,

forming his correspondence.

A great Bargain.

I HAVE ON HAND,

An hundred Fish Barrels, in good order,
and one hundred Whiskey and Rum Barrels;
which I will sell low for cash, if applied for
soon.—Also a Ten-plated Stove, and Pipe in
complete order.—Apply to Jacob Curtis, op-
posite Mr. William Rhodes, King-street.

January 2.

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

Have received per schooner Good Intent, Jno.
Baxter, mastery from Boston, and offer for
sale:

600 Grind Stones

45 tons Plaster Paris,

40 Pieces Russia Duck

163 cwt. Cheese good quality

95 boxes Mould Candles

12 dozen plain Sifters

31 reams writing paper

40 do wrapping do.

10 barrels New-England Rum.

10 half barrels Boston bay Mackerell

30 boxes No. 3, Chocolate.

5 do. 1, do.

ALSO IN STORE,

Holland Gin, French Brandy, fine fourth

proof New England Rum, Young Hyson Tea

Boston Beef and Pork, Mould and Dipt Can-

dles, Brown Soap—and a general assortment

of Shoes. All of which will be disposed of

on moderate terms.—Apply as above.

January 2. co2w

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from

Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits

6 barrels first quality Cheese

10 do. mens stout shoes

100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quali-

ty

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-

ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

d

LANDING

From the schooner Freighter, capitana Thomas,

from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,

100 bbls. New England rum,

50 boxes mould candles,

100 sides seal leather,

50 quintals cod fish,

30 casks cheese,

20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersburg clean hemp,

3 bales plains,

2 do. Kendal cottons,

100 doz. English sewing twine,

1500 sides red seal leather,

10 chests young hyson tea,

20 pipes Holland-gin,

6 do. Bordeaux bandy,

6 hds. New England rum,

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| Articles. | Per. | Dolls. | Cts. | D. C. |
|---------------------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|
| Bread, Ship | 100lb. | 3 | 33 | |
| Navy | | 4 | | |
| Pilot | | 5 | 25 | |
| Crackers | | 5 | 75 | |
| Beef cargo No. 1. | bbl. | 12 | | |
| Bacon | lb. | 12 | scarce | |
| Butter for export | | 18 | a 20 | |
| Coffee, West India | | 32 | 33 | |
| Cotton | | 22 | plenty | |
| Chocolate | | 22 | 25 | |
| Candles Mould | | 20 | 21 | |
| Dipt | | 19 | 20 | |
| Spermaceti | | 50 | 53 | |
| Cheese, American | | 12 | 14 | |
| English | | none | | |
| Duck, Best Russia | bolts. | 26 | | |
| Fish, Salmon | bbl. | none | | |
| Herrings | | 4 | 4 25 | |
| Mackrel | | 7 | | |
| Shad | | 7 | 50 80 | |
| Flax Seed | | 75 | 10 | |
| Flour Superfine | | 4 | | |
| Fine | | 3 | 50 | |
| Midlings | | 2 | 50 | |
| Grain, Indian Corn | bus. | 50 | | |
| Wheat | | 70 | | |
| Rye | | 50 | | |
| Barley | | 1 | | |
| Oats | | 42 | | |
| Hides, Spanish | lb. | 12 | | |
| Hemp | awt. | 9 | | |
| Hogslard | lb. | 15 | | |
| Iron | ton 125 | 130 | | |
| Leather, Sole | lb. | 22 | | |
| Lime | bbl. | 2 | 25 | |
| Limes | | 5 | | |
| Lemons | | none | | |
| Lumber | 100ft. | | | |
| Oak timber and scantling | | 5 | 7 | |
| Pine scantling | | 2 | 3 | |
| Boards 4-4 | | 1 | 70 | |
| 5-4 | | 2 | 10 | |
| White do. common 4-4 | | 1 | 50 | |
| do. clean 4-4 | | 2 | 20 | |
| Shingles, Jump. 24 in. M. | | 4 | 50 | |
| Common | | 3 | 50 | |
| Cypress 24 | | 2 | | |
| Do. 18 | | 2 | | |
| Staves hhd. | | 28 | | |
| bbl. | | 20 | | |
| bbl. Red Oak | | 10 | | |
| hhd. do. | | 9 | | |
| Meal | bus. | 62 | | |
| Molasses | gal. | 40 | 45 | |
| Nankens | piece | 90 | | |
| Pork prime | bbl. | 16 | 18 | |
| Cargo | | 15 | 16 | |
| Southern 2d qual. | | 16 | 16 | |
| Plaster Paris c. pr. ton | | 6 | 50 | |
| Do. retail | | 8 | | |
| Pimento | | 27 | | |
| Pepper | | 24 | 25 | |
| Porter, American doz. | | 2 | 25 | |
| London | | none | | |
| Rice | 100lbs. | 4 | 50 | |
| Soap, Amer. white | lb. dwt. | 10 | 11 | |
| Do. brown | | 9 | | |
| Castile | | 15 | 17 | |
| Salt-Petre, refined | | 31 | | |
| Not refined | | 14 | | |
| Spirits | gall. | | | |
| Brandy 4th proof | | 1 | 50 | |
| Rum Jam. 4th do | | 1 | 12 | |
| Antigua 2d | | 85 | 90 | |
| American | | 48 | 50 | |
| Whiskey | | 48 | 53 | |
| Sugar H. white | 100lb | 13 | | |
| Do. brown | | 11 | | |
| Candy white | | 13 | | |
| Do. brown | | 11 | | |
| Muscovado 1st qual. | | 11 | 50 | |
| Do. 2d do. | | 10 | 50 | |
| Do. 3d do. | | 10 | | |
| Loaf | lb. | 19 | 22 | |
| Salt St. Ubes | bus. | 70 | | |
| Lisbon | | 80 | | |
| Cadiz | | 60 | 70 | |
| Liverpool blown | | 45 | | |
| Do. coarse | | 100 | | |
| Turk Island | | 95 | | |
| Isle of May | | 70 | 75 | |
| Liverpool fine sack | | 2 | | |
| Shot all sizes | cwt. | 15 | | |
| Sheetings, Russia piece | | 22 | | |
| Steel blistered | cwt. | 8 | 66 | |
| Crowley | | 17 | 18 | |
| TOBACCO, Alex. Ins. | | 6 | | |
| Tobacco Md. | 100lbs | | | |
| Up. Patuxent 1st qual. | | 6 | 56 | |
| Do. 2d | | 5 | 50 | |
| Virginia | | 4 | 50 | |
| Lower do. | | 3 | 50 | |
| Rappahannock | | 4 | 50 | |
| Teas, Y. Hyson | lb. | 90 | 100 | |
| Imperial | | 1 | 40 | |
| Tallow, Amer. | | 16 | scarce | |
| Wax Bees | | 37 | | |
| Wines, Madeira pipe | 260 | 300 | | |
| Lisbon | gal. | 1 | 25 | |
| Sherry | | 1 | 50 | |
| Teneriffe | | 80 | 1 20 | |
| Claret | doz. | 8 | 12 | |
| Malaga | gal. | 95 | 1 | |
| Port | | 1 | 50 | |
| Tin, in boxes | | 19 | 20 | |

PRICE OF STOCKS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Alexandria Bank, | 200 |
| Potomac do | 92 |
| Exchange on London, par. | |

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 9.

DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Gardiner said, that tho' in favor of a navy, yet he thought this topic would be better discussed at another time. As to gun-boats, there seemed to be various opinions on their utility; he thought it better upon the whole that this bill should pass. For himself he should vote for the highest number; not so much that he believed in the efficacy of these feeble machines, being of a contrary opinion; but because it was an experimental measure. It was a matter of speculation whether these gun boats would answer the desired purpose or not; if not, the nation would lose the money expended on them, but they would have made an experiment of their efficacy, and it would not be tried again; if on the contrary they did answer, and the number should be more than necessary, it would be an excellent surplus. Altho' he should vote in this manner, he did not wish it to be understood that he was at all friendly to gun boats; he had with others been guilty of laughing at these boats, which had been so much complained of. The nation had been accustomed to the operations of our infant navy; so far as it had developed its powers, its success had done honor to the nation, and had also produced a sentiment in other nations, which was calculated to impress the people in this country in its favor. The navy and gun boats never came in contact without producing comparisons unfavorable to the latter. Our commerce had been amply secured by the protection which this infant navy had afforded it. It was not therefore to be wondered that it had been popular. It was still popular, and the only objection was to the expense attendant on it. When, however, the navy was suffered to go into decay, when that system recommended by the author of the notes on Virginia, was abandoned, these gun boats were introduced. He agreed with the gentleman from North Carolina that gun boats were no part of a navy; gun boats did not attach exclusively to the ocean or to the land, but belonged to both; the gentleman was therefore right, when discussing this subject, not to consider them as a naval armament, but as a land defence.

In a government like this, it must be expected that a great many men would have their different speculations; if the house determined to adopt no system but that which met with universal approbation, they would adopt none at all. In the operations of government, a great many objects must prove unsuccessful. Every thing which promised safety or protection should be tested by experiment. Thus those who could not convince themselves entirely of the utility of gun boats, might vote for them by way of trial. Mr. G. was in short for adopting every mode of defence which should be suggested, except its expense should be totally beyond our resources. He was for giving a fair trial to any mode that should be suggested by any respectable man; and he hoped that other gentlemen would grant them the same indulgence as related to fortifications. In New York, the people were of opinion that substantial fortifications were better than gun boats. It was, however, better that an estimate of the expense should be gone into, than that for want of a proper expenditure, some of the most important cities in the U. S. should be left unprotected. He thought this was a time in which gentlemen should not adhere too closely to their particular opinions. Money expended in the purchase of gun boats would be well thrown away if fortifications alone were sufficient for defence. They should not stand on calculations of expense at this time; one single question ought to be asked, what was necessary to be done for the national safety and honor? And that ought to be done, whatever might be the expense. If they went on a contrary principle they would suffer not only from depredations of the enemy, but from the loss of national character, because they did not choose to go to a sufficient degree of expense for their effectual protection. Mr. G. hoped gentlemen would deliberate; he hoped they would reflect upon the awkward situation in which they were placed, and that all the means of the nation would be brought into operation.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

Bells Weekly Messenger of Nov 8th (says the Boston Repository) contains a speculation at some length on the supposed object of Mr. Rose's embassy to the U. States. We are pretty well satisfied that the writer is mistaken as to that point, but as his observations relate to a subject which excites no little feeling in England and her colonies we shall make some extracts.

The writer proceeds to state what has been the effect of war on the commerce of Europe. The arms of Great Britain have completely driven the proper navigation of her colonies from the ocean. That navigation has been supplied by neutrals in such a manner that the intercourse between France and her colonies was kept up at a cheaper rate than that between G. Britain and hers with all her naval power.

"The war has been of so long continuance says this writer, and the marine of the enemy so completely annihilated, that she had not even the means to keep up that intercourse with the colonies, which was necessary to their municipal government, much less to protect her merchants in trading with them—Insurance was too dangerous; neither the merchant nor the insurers were willing to run the risk. In this situation it became the policy of France to carry on by the help of other hands a commerce which was worse than useless in her own; and hence a large portion of her colonial trade, and much even of her coasting trade, has fallen into the hands of neutral nations, and particularly of the Americans, who have the greatest facility of maritime carriage, and the most rising commercial system in the world.

The principal branch of this commerce carried on by the Americans, is that with the French West Indian colonies; and as this trade during peace, was subject to the strict rules of the navigation laws, (which are common to all Europe,) a peculiar objection has been taken to its being suddenly laid open by the enemy to neutrals, during war, for the evident purpose of screening it from our just hostility. And this interference of the Americans to assist the scheme of the enemy, has been deemed inconsistent with those relations of neutrality which that country has always professed to maintain."

He then proceeds to give several reasons urged in favour and against the justice and expedience of interdicting the commerce between the enemies country and colonies through neutrals, and concludes with dissenting in some degree from both, and giving the following as the best system to be pursued.

"It would be unjust, we think, to deprive America of the means of employing a great portion of her capital. The revenues of America are the produce of her carrying trade. The very source of her existence and independence is the traffic which she carries on for other nations. Have we a right to shake this industry? Certainly not. But when America lays herself out for a species of commerce derived from her relation as a neutral to two belligerent powers, which commerce is so unqually beneficial to the belligerents, that it nourishes and supports the one; and cripples, and defeats the just objects of the hostility of the other—when a commerce, we contend, of this nature is insisted upon by America, if we have not a right to interdict it, we have at least a right to limit or direct it to an end, as advantageous to ourselves as it has been for a long time to the other belligerent.

We acknowledge the right of America, but we have a right of our own; and when the two obligations clash, it is just that both should concede a little, and melt into a compromise.

The object, then of Mr. Rose's mission is to propose this compromise. Its purpose is, as we are given to understand from sufficient authority, to propose to America a compensation for resigning the colonial carrying trade of France—by suspending our own navigation laws in her favor, and permitting her to trade unrestrictedly in the produce of our West India islands. Here she may freight as many vessels as she chooses with sugar and rum without interfering with us; for our object is to get the chance of a market for this produce, which abounds at home beyond the demand, and which is absolutely wasting in the islands for want of purchasers.

Here, therefore, America will have full scope for her capital; but the next question is, will France, or the other nations under her influence, be permitted to buy it, when it is acknowledged, notwithstanding the decency of neutral carriage, as the produce of the British West Indies. We believe there is little doubt but they will; and, if the traffic be permitted, it will be infinitely more beneficial to America as the

carrier. Her route will be straight to her supply more ample, the cost cheaper, and the risk, except the hazard of the voyage, nothing at all. Our West India planters must have some immediate relief, or be ruined if it can be brought about, no seems more feasible than the offered.

With respect to France and her colonies under her control, they have never been tried with the want of West India produce; having constantly received by means of neutral conveyance. It has been the result? Why, a grocer's rise, notwithstanding the duty, selling coffee, his sugar and tobacco, cheaper to the London tradesman? The taste of nation for these commodities is more general than ever, and it can no wise be policy of its ruler to interdict the supply. If he does he loses it altogether, and existence of his colonies in addition, when we thus fairly acted towards America and France, we shall, in case a refusal, have an immediate justification to pursue our own interest, and stop French colonial trade altogether.

Napoleon, however, knows better to interdict it—He will publish a manifesto against it; but his excisemen, for once, will be pardoned for disobedience.

For these last fifteen years, West India produce has abounded in France and the continent, and it would not be safe to infringe so much upon the universal comfort, as to exclude the commodity, whatever hand it comes—more particularly when it is under the decent pretext of the American flag.

If such, therefore, be the effect of Mr. Rose's mission, and if he succeed in it, we shall deem the ministry well deserving praise, and the honorable gentleman himself fully entitled to a pension."

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY, Oct. 28.

American ship Orion, M. Millan, master. This vessel was bound from the Baltic to New-York, and detained by the Hero privateer of Plymouth, Aaron G. Blewett, commander.

The Right Honorable Sir William St. Leonard, after hearing the evidence on both sides, gave the following sentence:

"This is the case of an American ship, clearly admitted as such, and no one objection has been taken to the property thereof; and taken on a voyage from a neutral port to her own country. It is also admitted, that the American cargo was fully documented, and the objections taken to a part of it are without effect, as it is clear that that part also belongs to the person for whom it is claimed.

"The only question for me to determine is—Whether as this capture, in the first instance, appears to have been perfectly causeless, the captors are not to indemnify the claimants? "I am of opinion that it was a neutral ship, taken upon a fair neutral voyage, and unjustly detained a length of time. I do therefore think, that I should justify, in a very high degree, the complaints which have been thrown out against the conduct of these privateers, if I did not express the censure of the Court at such a proceeding. It would be a mockery of justice not to show indemnification on so causeless a capture. There is even no ground to infer that there is a particle of enemy's property. Is not this then a case for costs and damages? This court would lose the character of a tribunal of the country, not to notice it; and I am clearly of opinion, that there has not been a word said in the case, on behalf of the captors, to justify the capture.

"It has been thrown out that the master has given an unfair account. I will say that out of the case; it still remains an unjustifiable capture. Let us see what the account is, given by the master. He says, that the pretence for the capture, assigned by the officer who boarded his ship, was, 'That unless the vessel to which he belonged detained her and sent her in, some other vessel would.' To be sure, if such a conversation did pass he was a very improper person to be employed in such a business. Whether it was the captain of the privateer or any other person, it makes no difference. The parties are bound to employ discreet and prudent men. There certainly cannot not be a more unjustifiable reason for making a capture, viz. that if he did not do this unjust act some other person would."

"He goes on to state, that when this ship was taken possession of, they were ordered to proceed to Plymouth, that endeavors were made by the prize master and men belonging to the privateer to carry her to Plymouth, but the wind being E. S. E. and foul for Plymouth, and blowing very hard, the prize master applied to the neutral master for his and his crew's assistance, to carry her into Plymouth; upon which he told the prize master that in the state the wind was, it could answer no purpose to tear his ship to pieces by endeavoring to get into Plymouth, and therefore would not assist in carrying her there; but that if he, the prize master, would suffer the

ship to proceed to Falmouth, he and his crew would conduct her thither, and was not bound to do, because of the prize master's conduct. The neutral master is under no obligation to assist in it; and he declines which he considered injurious to his cargo. The prize master's orders were to take her to Falmouth, which the neutral master could not proceed to do, which the neutral master was not able to get her safe. Again advised him to proceed, that he the neutral master, carrying the ship out of Falmouth as at Plymouth, the prize master told the neutral master to take the ship to Falmouth accordingly did. Undoubtedly, a tradition at all, as through, that if I choose to do so, a secret would be too much reason for the charges of concealed attempts to rescue, &c. and most silly affidavits which their clerks, can transmit such affidavits; and I shall was an unjustifiable seizure, and are liable to costs and

NEW YORK.

The ship Osage, Dupuy, from Dublin; and 30 days passage. She is London news a week in advance.

Capt Lumsden, of the passed St. Thomas on the 1st and informs us, that blockaded by the British. A cutter arrived at Bermuda, with the name of Barclay, the British cor-

BALTIMORE.

Arrived, schooner B. Maritonic, via Tortuga. Left Maritonic 7th day, White, Baltimore. Susa, White, Baltimore. Carlton, John. Lincoln, from Philadelphia.

On the 9th, off Saba, with the British frigate, captured and detained 2 days.

American captured and detained. Also, Swedish schooner, 18 days from Cape Fra. Also, schooner Rain, from St. Jago. Left for White for Baltimore.

Also, schooner Rap, from Le Vera Cruz. Captured on Tuesday last. Par from Barcelona. New York, and several bound up. Saw three ships when they came in, had been ordered out from intercept outward bound.

NORFOLK.

The British frigate S. having on board the Rose, envoy extraordinary to the U. S. arrived on Saturday.

We understand from authority that orders have been issued to all naval commanders of the U. S. directing them to charge from under the hands all foreign seamen who are deserters from service. It is, we presume, these orders, that were charged from the Court a few days past, one a British and the other a French, particularly noticed by us.

We are happy to perceive that the government is sensible of the deserters from foreign service, although this order, which has been issued, means of preventing the true the present order demanding them, enough as relates to American officers. The deserters to the nation, of special negotiation. In this state of a positive penalty, we venture to assert, that our country was in a very critical situation.

when this ship
were ordered to
endeavors were
men belonging
Plymouth, but
soul for Ply-
the prize mas-
ter for his and
her into Ply-
e prize master
t could answer
ces by endea-
and therefore
her there; but
ould suffer the

...had been authorised to discharge the
...from the Halifax British store
...that our country would not have been
...the very critical situation in which she
...placed.
[Lodger.]

"On the 6th of October, Mr. Douglass & myself, with one of our crew, departed in our boat for Baracoa. Isle of Cuba, being a distance of 150 miles. We took with us property to the amount of 1700 dollars, in order to purchase some vessel to return for the remainder of the crew and cargo. After we had got a little distance from the shore, we found the boat to leak in such a manner as to require one of us to bail the whole time; but notwithstanding we still proceeded on, having headwinds, squally weather, and heavy rains. We were out six days before we made the island, when we espied a vessel to windward running down; being out of water, and expecting her

John Andre House-
man.
I.
Joseph D Iough,
Ann Jacks, 2
John Jones.
John G, Johnston,
Eliza Williams
John West
Joseph Wise
Thomas Williamson
John Willett
Philip Wanton, 3
Geo. W. Craik, P. M.
January 4.

47 bbls. New England Rum,
 50 boxes Mould Candles,
 50 do. do.
 100 half boxes Brown Soap,
 10 barrels excellent Apples, and a general
 assortment of Shoes which are now opening.
Also, from New-York,
 One trunk containing

